The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873. NO. 37

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. Y. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business, he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedia Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72tf Shirleysburg, Pa.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING;
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2.50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
[*Estate of BENJAMIN BEERS, deceased.*]
To Rebecca A. Fleck, Liberty P. O., Jasper Co., Mo., take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates. On motion of the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Beers, late of Cromwell township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publishing in one or more papers directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of November next.
Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 28th day of August, A. D., 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sept.10-4t.

NOTICE.
[*Estate of HUGH L. KING, deceased.*]
To George M. King, P. O. Box 274, Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, Pa.; Frances Miller, Sim's Creek, Muskingum county, Ohio; James Herman, Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois; Isabella Herman, Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois; James Herman, Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois; Hannah Crogle, Brooklyn, Schuyler county, Illinois; Mary St. Clair, Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio; Mary Shorts, Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio; George King, Guardian of Homer King, Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio; take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates. On motion of Woods & Williamson, the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Hugh L. King, late of Shirley township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, by publication in the Huntingdon JOURNAL, and copies directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the second Monday of November next.
Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 28th day of August A. D., 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sept.10-4t.

NOTICE.
[*Estate of ROBERT LYTLE, deceased.*]
To John Lytle, Agency City, Iowa; Charles S. Lytle, Sacremento City, California; William S. Lytle, Licking county, Ohio; William P. Lytle, Robert F. Lytle and Martha R. Lytle, residence unknown; Mrs. Sarah Stitt, wife of Alexander Stitt, Alexandria; Robert Lytle, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; S. D. Rungan, same place, who was appointed guardian of Martha R. Lytle, take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates. On motion of J. S. Blair, Esq., the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Lytle, late of Hollidaysburg borough, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publication in one or more newspapers and send copy directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of November next.
Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 28th day of August, A. D., 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sept.10-4t.

NOTICE IN PARTITION in the Estate of Dixon Hall, Notice to Mary Harnes, intermarried with James Harnes, of Petroleum Centre, Penna.; Catharine Lewis, intermarried with Albert Lewis, of Parker's Landing, Penna.; Richard Hall, of Lagrange Furnace, Stewart Co., Tennessee; Wm. Henry Gilbert, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mary Ann Gilbert, Married to Joseph Reed, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; David Gilbert, Richard Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Take Notice, that an Inquest will be held at the dwelling house of Dixon Hall, deceased, at Mill Creek, in the county of Huntingdon, on the 4th day of October, A. D., 1873, at 9:45 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sept.3,1873-4t.

HUNTINGDON
BOROUGH
WATER LOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS.

REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER AS INVESTORS MAY DESIRE.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
JANUARY and JULY.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED MARCH 10, 1871.

Bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1000 and $5000.

This Loan is free from County and Municipal taxes.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of D. Caldwell, Esq., No. 111, Third street.
J. H. BORING,
Chief Burgess.
August20,1873-6mos.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.
The annual examinations of Teachers for the present school year will be held as follows:
Jackson, Wednesday, September 17, M'Alevey's Fort.
Oneida, Thursday, September 18, Donation S. H.
Henderson, Friday, September 19, Union S. H.
Mount Union, Monday, September 22, Mount Union.
Mapleton, Tuesday, September 23, Mapleton.
Brady, Wednesday, September 24, Mill Creek.
Union, Thursday, September 25, Pine Grove S. H.
Cass and Cassville, Friday, September 26, Cassville.
Tod, Saturday, September 27, Newberg.
Walker, Tuesday, September 30, M'Connellstown.
Juniata, Wednesday, October 1, Bell Crown S. H.
Penn, Thursday, October 2, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday, October 3. Coffee Run.
Carbon, Coalmont and Broad Top City, Saturday, October 4, Dudley.
Three Springs and Clay, Monday, October 6, Three Springs.
Springfield, Tuesday, October 7, Maddensville.
Orbisonia and Cromwell, Wednesday October 8, Orbisonia.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Thursday, October 9, Shirleysburg.
Shade Gap and Dublin, Saturday, October 11, Shade Gap.
Tell, Monday, October 13, Bolingertown.
Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Teachers will not be admitted into the class unless present at the opening of the examination.
No certificate can be granted to an applicant found entirely deficient in any of the branches named on the provisional certificate. The examination on Theory of Teaching and U. S. History will be more rigid than last year. Examination on Theory will be chiefly on School Economy. Teachers will be examined where they are applicants for schools. All persons expecting to teach must be examined at the public examinations. I will grant no permits, and will examine no one privately unless he brings a written request signed by at least three members of a board of Directors giving satisfactory reasons for his non-attendance at the public examinations. Directors should be present and select their teachers on the day of examination.
R. M. McNEAL,
Aug.27,1873-3t. County Superintendent.

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

The Sunny Long Ago.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

I am thinking of the hours
When, with eager steps and gay,
I ever walked amongst the flowers
That overhung my happy way,
Ere rough time, with ruthless finger,
Laid the golden moments low,
That around my path did linger
In the sunny long ago.

Beaming hope on pearly pinions,
Swept benignly o'er my sky,
While fair fancy's wide dominions,
Opened to my wistful eye.
Then a joy unchilled by sorrow,
With a fervent, steady glow,
Ever cheered each coming morrow,
Of the sunny long ago.

Then unawed by life's reverses,
My young life was pleasure's field,
Slowly now the gleam disperses
To the clouds of care it yields.
Then through vales so verdant roaming,
Unrestrained by pain or woe,
Life's warm tide was wildly foaming
In the sunny long ago.

Now the shadows dimly lengthen,
And the wane of life declare,
Time's strong fetters daily strengthen
As the eve in view appears.
So o'er rugged steep descending,
With a careful step and slow,
Yet I have a dream unending,
Of the sunny long ago.

The Story-Teller.

A FRONTIER EPISODE.

BY W. P. CHAMBERS.

"Do you think you will be back to-night?"

"Yes, if nothing happens. I know the road is muddy, and my team is heavily loaded. I may mire down, or be otherwise delayed, but I think you will see me before bed-time."

"I wish the trip was over."

"So do I; but are you not afraid to stay here?"

"No, not afraid,"—but the little woman sighed as the spoke, and set about preparing for her husband's departure. Manlike, he failed to observe the anxious look in his wife's eyes, that he would have detected so readily in the eyes of his bride. Nor when he gave the parting kiss did he observe the unshed tears trembling on her lashes, or the quiver around her mouth. With cheery words upon his lips he seized his whip, and giving the word to his team, the heavily-laden wagon rolled away.

William Armstrong, his wife and babe, were among the first white settlers west of the Tombigbee. They hailed from Georgia, and placing the Creek nation between them and their kindred, went to work with a will reclaiming the unknown forest. With the ever-friendly Choctaws they were at peace, and anticipated no trouble from their more warlike neighbors east of the river.

For four years they lived unmolested, and, altogether, a kind Providence had blessed their labors. No sickness had visited them—their farm and their sleek stock yielded an ample support, and in the not distant future William Armstrong bade fair to become a wealthy man. There was one drawback, however; it was two miles to the nearest white neighbor, and their little boy, Charley—a sturdy chap of five summers—had hardly ever seen a white boy of his own age.

At that time cotton was just becoming an article of commerce. With an enterprise beyond his wisdom our settler planted his little farm in the fleecy staple. The yield was abundant and the prices high, but there was no available facilities for ginning and baling, and so he was compelled to haul and ship his crop in the seed. It was twelve miles to the river—at a landing on which a village had sprung up, which was the "market"—for an extent of country that would now support a city of no mean pretensions.

This was his last load of cotton, and he expected to bring back his annual supply of groceries. Our pioneer, however, brought but little. Wheaten bread once a week, and coffee with sugar in it once a day, was an extravagance in culinary matters few could aspire to, and no woman was expected to have two calico gowns at once.

When her husband was gone, Mary Armstrong did up her ordinary housework, and then proceeded to the spring, which was at the foot of the hill some two hundred yards from the house, to do her weekly washing. Charley—their only child—went with her and played near her till the washing was nearly completed. Saying he was hungry, he set off towards the house. His mother, intent upon her work, hardly noticed his absence, nor could she even remember how long since he had gone away, when her task was ended, and with a pail of newly-washed clothes poised upon her head, she started homeward.

As she ascended the hill, which hid the house from her view while at the spring, a sight met her eyes that froze her to the ground with horror. *Their house was on fire!*

The roaring flames leaped upward, and darted forth their lurid, withering tongues in fantastic gambols, as they were swept by the winds.

"Great God! Oh, my child!" gasped the bloodless lips, as the half-crazed woman rushed toward the burning pile. *Too late!* wretched mother. *Too late!* The roof has fallen in, and the walls and doorways are in a solid flame! Thy child is now but a charred and shapeless mass—a blackened cinder with no semblance of a human form.

An unseen arm seemed to hold back the frantic mother. Essay often as she would to rush forward, an outside power seemed to restrain her, to hurl her back fainting and breathless.

"Charley! *Charley! Charley!*" The words rang out above the din of the flames, but they seemed more like the wierd shrieks of a lost spirit than the cry of a human being. At last the walls fell in, and a shower of sparks shot upward toward the sky. "Charley," rang out once more like a wail of despair, and the wretched mother fell down in a deadly swoon. When she awoke to consciousness again the flames were burning low, and she looked eagerly to see the body of her child.

Tears came to her relief at last, and sitting down she cried long and bitterly. In her agony she essayed to lift her thoughts to God, but the soul at such times cannot at once draw near to Him who wields the rod, that the stroke may be less severely felt. Do not blame her, gentle reader, as you sit safely intrenched behind your system of reason and philosophy for giving way so entirely to passion and to terror. Have the rules you have so carefully devised for your guidance in all emergencies ever been subjected to a test like this? He is cool indeed, who unflinchingly and unappalled, can look such a catastrophe steadily in the face.

All the long afternoon—longer than a hundred years it seemed to her—the wretched creature walked around the smouldering ruins, wringing her hands in mute and hopeless agony. She could see nothing that resembled her boy, and she almost hoped he had escaped. All around the farm she ran, back to the spring, and over hills, crying, "Charley," but only the mocking winds in the tall pine-trees answered, or, they drowned her voice in their pitiless sweeps across the wintry woods.

Back to the ruins she ran and resumed that hopeless, agonizing walk around the ashes of her boy. The sun went down, the moon and stars took their stations in their grand march, and the winds were hushed as night fell around her. The woods were silent save the distant howlings of a pack of wolves, and the nearer hootings of an owl.

Reader, have you ever stood and waited for time to end? If so, you can conceive how slowly passed the ages —for so they seemed to her—'ere her husband returned. She heard the cracking of the whip and his cheery voice down the road. Swifter than the wind she flew to meet him, and fell wordless and senseless at his feet.

"Good Heavens, Mary! What is it?" But there was no answer. Raising the unconscious form in his arms the alarmed husband rushed homeward, leaving his team to plod along as they would. When he reached the crest of the hill, and saw—not his home, but a *vacancy*—saw the black ruins still sending up a tiny smoke, he sank down with a groan helpless almost as the burden he bore. As he had climbed the hill with his fainting wife, his fatherly instinct had pointed to his son. He expected to find him a pallid corpse; perhaps arrayed for burial, but beautiful—so beautiful in death. But this—homeless and childless—was more than the strong man could bear.

Rallying, he lifted up his wife, and carried her to the spot. He chafed her form till he brought her to life again, and then she told him the sad and fearful story.

Together they raked over all the embers of the burned dwelling—together they went over the farm and the woods, and together they shouted the name of their son, till tears blinded them, and the great sobs rose up and choked them. "Charley! Charley! Charley!" the woods rang with the cry, the owl hooted in response, and the distant pack of wolves stopped their dismal orgies to listen, but no Charley was there to come.

Morning found the wretched parents turning over again and again, the ashes and dead coals of their house. The patient oxen stood yoked at the gate, still hitched to the wagon they had drawn all the previous day. In his grief the settler had but one thought, and that thought was "*Charley.*" Unyoking his team while his wife was preparing a little food, they ate a few mouthfuls and set about a more systematic search. About two miles away lived a Choctaw hunter rejoicing in the appellation of "Big-Bear-Skin," beneath whose uncouth exterior and swarthy skin there beat a heart softened by the "milk of human kindness."

To his cabin repaired Mr. Armstrong and told his story. The Indian listened in silence; not a muscle moved in his face, not a quiver around his glittering eye as he heard the recital. When it was finished he only said, "Big-Bear-Skin go and see!" and away he went.

Further on was another encampment—quite a village in fact—where lived the chief of the band. Thither repaired the unhappy father, and as he and the chief were great friends, the latter collected his braves and set out to the burned dwelling. Arriving there they found Big-Bear-Skin intently studying the ground.

"What is it?" demanded the settler.

"Tracks heap. Moccasin tracks all round. Creek Indians—no Choctaw moccasins here."

At the name of the dreaded Creeks a tremor crept through the frame of the settler and his wife, but still there sprang up a little hope—their child might be yet alive and be ultimately restored to their arms. A hurried consultation was held, and the chief and his braves set off rapidly on the trail of the Creek depredators. Big-Bear-Skin alone remained behind. Mr. Armstrong proposed going with them, but the chief sternly forbade him, saying,

"White man stay with squaw. Choctaw find Creek nigger—kill um heap—bring pale face papoose home—glad heap."

When they had departed Big-Bear-Skin sought the spring, followed by the unhappy father and mother. When near the spring the Indian gave a sudden grunt.

"What is it?" came from the parents, for a long intercourse with the red men had taught them to attach a significance to sounds utterly meaningless in civilized society.

"Papoose go this way," and he struck off at right angles through the thicket. Presently the Indian stopped, and when they came up he said,

"Let white squaw go back and stay—white man go with Big-Bear-Skin."

"Please let me go too!" pleaded the wife as she caught her husband's arm, and looked appealingly in the Indian's face.

"White squaw must stay!" repeated the Indian, and there was just a shade of scorn mingled with impatience in his tone.

"It is best, he says, dear Mary," said her husband. "Go back, please, till we return and pray that we may succeed." And the wretched husband caught his more wretched wife to his bosom in a passionate embrace.

Back, therefore, she went to pass another long and weary day. Slowly the sun mounted up to the meridian—then the clouds came up, and just as the seeming endless afternoon was giving away to night, the rain began to fall. Into an outhouse crawled the watcher at the burned home, and listened—for what? Was it any wonder if she often fancied she heard the footfalls of little feet mingling with the dreary rain, and if more than once she called out the name of her boy? How strangely sounded her voice, and how mockingly dripped and pattered the rain.

When ages had passed as it seemed to her, she heard a distant shout. Nearer and nearer it came till at last she could distinguish her husband's voice. Unable to bear the suspense any longer, she rushed blindly out into the darkness.

"Have you found him?" she almost shrieked, as she could just dimly discern the outlines of two moving objects.

"*Mother!*" cried a ringing, childish voice.

With a cry of joy too great to be expressed in conventional words, the mother clasped her child to her bosom.

Then came the reaction, and she again fell down unconscious. This, however, was of short duration, and in a few moments she and her child were safe in the outhouse.

Sparing the reader her profuse and heartfelt thanks and the Indian's stoical reception of the same, we will briefly relate the incidents of the pursuit as detailed by Mr. Armstrong to his wife the next day.

"After you turned back, I could hardly keep up with the Indian. He seemed to follow the trail by intuition, for I am certain he did not see any tracks for a hundred yards at a time. I hardly saw one once in a quarter of a mile. Charley must have became entirely lost in the swamp, so the Indian said. It was late in the afternoon when we found where he had slept. As we stood looking at the place, another grunt from the Indian brought me to his side. He silently pointed to the ground, and there I saw the foot-prints of an enormous bear. My heart sank within me. After all his wanderings, our boy had died in the jaws of this monster. I think I groaned aloud, but the Indian, who had been inspecting the ground, suddenly cried out, 'Bear no kill!' and away he went again, and faster than ever.

"Three times we crossed the creek, and went through canebrakes such as I have never seen before. I could hardly keep in sight of my guide, and yet I felt sure that he was on the right trail. If I ever prayed it was then, that God would lead that Indian to my child. It was getting dusk, we had left the cane, when Big-Bear-Skin suddenly stopped. I saw him raise his rifle and fire. A terrible roar followed, and as I looked to ascertain the cause, I saw Charley leap from a pile of leaves almost at the Indian's feet, and dart away like a startled fawn! In vain I called his name; he was utterly wild. Before I could think, the Indian had gone in pursuit. I followed as rapidly as I could, and when I came up the little fellow was sullenly fighting with all his might in the grasp of his captor.

"As soon as he had became somewhat calm, and I had taken him, the Indian offered him some dried venison, which he ate voraciously. We returned to where the bear had been shot, and found that it was at the time standing guard over the sleeping boy, intending doubtless to make a meal of him as soon as he should awake. Charley said the bear had him when he awoke, but he went to sleep again before he stopped. It was evident that he had been covered with leaves, and was asleep till the noise of the gun aroused him. It was now dark, and we were ten miles from here, so the Indian said, but we came as rapidly as we could."

It is needless to add that the Creeks escaped with their booty, after robbing and firing the house; nor need we state specifically, that a new rifle, and whatever trinkets he wished besides, graced the lodge of Big-Bear-Skin after this. He remained a true friend to the whites, and I have heard him tell the children of Charley Armstrong the story of their father's adventure. Our lost boy is an old man now, and his grandchildren play around his knees. One of his sons ploughs over the spot where he was covered up by the bear, and the old man sometimes rides down there and takes a look at the place.

Information for Sportsmen.

The Game Laws of Pennsylvania.

It may be of interest to the general public, as well as to the sporting world, to know the exact character of the general game law passed by the last Legislature. The first section prohibits the killing of wild elk or deer in the State save between the first day of September and the first day of January, with various other provisions relative to deer.

Thirty-seven other sections provide that no person shall kill, or offer for sale, a hare or rabbit between the first day of February and the first day of October, under a penalty of $5 for each one killed, and rabbits shall not be hunted with ferrets under a penalty of $10 for each one so killed.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale any gray, black or fox squirrel, between the first day of January and the first day of July under a penalty of $5 for each offence.

No person shall kill or expose for sale any wild turkey between the first of January and the first of October under penalty of $25.

No person shall kill or expose for sale any wild duck or goose killed with a swivel or punt gun, or with any net, instrument or device other than the ordinary shot gun, under penalty of $50.

No person shall kill or expose for sale any upland or grass plover between the first of January and the first of August, under penalty of $10; or Wilson or gray snipe between the twentieth of April and the 1st of September, under a like penalty.

No woodcock shall be killed or sold between the first of January and the first of August, under penalty of $10.

No quail or Virginia partridge shall be killed or sold between the first of January and the first of November, under penalty of $10 for each killed or had in possession.

No ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chickens, shall be killed or had in possession between the first day of January and the first day of September, under penalty of $10 for each offense.

Rail or reed birds shall not be killed or had in possession except in the months of September, October and November, under penalty of $5 for each bird.

No person shall, at any time, within this State, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same is killed, any nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, chimney swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any other insectiverous bird, under a penalty of $5 for each trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession. This section shall not apply to any person who shall kill a bird for scientific investigation or to have stuffed.

No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild bird, save only those of such predatory birds as are destructive of game and insectiverous birds, under penalty of $10 for each offense.

No person shall kill, catch, or discharge any fire-arms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground, or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting ground or the birds therein or discharge any fire-arms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place, at any wild pigeon or pigeons, or shoot at, maim or kill them within their roostings, under a penalty of $25.

No person shall trap, snare or net a wild turkey, pheasant, quail, woodcock, rail or reed bird under a penalty of $10, except when they are caught for preservation over winter.

Any person shooting or hunting on Sunday shall be fined from $10 to $25.

No person or corporation shall throw or deposit or permit to be thrown or deposited, any culm or coal dirt into or upon any of the rivers, lakes, ponds or streams of this State, under penalty of $50 for each offense, in addition to damages to individual owners or lessees of such waters.

No person shall catch speckled trout, save only with hook and line, except for breeding purposes, or place any set-lines in waters inhabited by them, under penalty of $25 for each offense.

No person shall kill or expose to sale any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, and the first fifteen days of August, under penalty of $10 for each salmon or trout. This provision is not to prevent any person from catching trout with nets in water owned by himself to stock other waters.

Lake trout or salmon shall not be taken in October, November, December, January and February, under the penalty of $10.

Any person trespassing on advertised grounds for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring, shall be liable to the owner, lessee or occupant in a penalty of $100, in addition to being guilty of trespass.

Any person placing a set-net across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks, in this State shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for each offense.

No person shall place in any fresh water streams, lake or pond, any lime or other deleterious substance, or any medicated bait with intent to injure, poison or catch fish, nor place in any pond, lake or stream stocked with or inhabited by salmon, trout, bass, pickerel, sun fish or perch, any drug or deleterious substance with intent to kill or catch fish, under a penalty of $50, imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both.

No person shall at any time catch or kill, with hook and line or scroll, or expose for sale, black bass or pickerel, and only with hook and line, &c., from the first day of March to the first day of June, under a penalty of $25.

No fishing shall be done in any of the inland waters where trout or bass exist, with nets having meshes less than three inches.

No fish shall be caught by draining of waters, or by dragging nets or seines when water is drawn off, except by order of the State Fishery Commissioners, under a penalty of $25.

Any person may sell or have in his possession pinnated grouse, ruffed grouse and quail for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing them has expired, provided he can prove they were killed before the time expired, or were killed outside the limits of the State at some place where it was not unlawful to kill them.

Judges, mayors, burgesses, aldermen, justices of the peace and other magistrates are invested with full power to enforce the provisions of the law, and to issue warrants for the arrest of any person or persons temporarily residing in their respective jurisdiction who may be believed to have violated the law; and to issue search warrants for the search of any house, market, boat, car or other building in which there is probable cause for believing game to be concealed during any of the prohibited periods. It is made the special duty of all constables and police officers to diligently search out and arrest all violators of this law—said officers being competent witnesses to testify against persons having in their possession game out of season; the officer making information to receive one-half of the penalty imposed, the other half to go to the treasury of the county or city in which the offense was committed.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the catching of bait-fish by means of hand nets or cast nets for angling purposes.

Reading for the Million.

Speer's Sorrows.

Mr. R. Milton Speer was a member of the late Congress from the seventeenth Pennsylvania district. In that character he consistently voted against the bill to increase the pay of himself and his official associates, and when the bill finally became a law, through the signature of President Grant, quietly pocketed his opposition and the money. Some of Speer's friends, however, appear to have felt that perhaps the public would not altogether approve of the ready way in which he yielded to the power of a majority, and they therefore sought to obtain for him a political recommendation of good character.

The application was made yesterday at the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention. The design was to make Speer permanent president of the convention.—This design was carried out so far as to obtain from the Committee on Permanent Organization a report, in which the name of R. Milton Speer was proposed for the post of president. But, alas! for Speer. No sooner had his name and the title of the office for which he was proposed passed the lips of the chairman of the committee than one of the delegates stood up and said, "I interpose, right here, and move that the convention do not concur in this portion of the report." Speer began to be interested in the proceedings. Involuntarily his hand went in search of his pocket-book, as if his sensitive spirit needed some material support in this exciting moment. But the delegate did not stop with a simple motion. He gave a reason for it. "I am ereditably informed," said the speaker, "that he (Mr. Speer) was one of the participants in the salary grab, which we propose to denounce by our resolutions. I rise for the sake of consistency and honesty."

Speer looked around for a moment in doubt. Was this a convention or a camp-meeting? But that pocket-book acted on his system as smelling salts do on a fine lady's, and 'as the person chiefly interested' he rose to reply. Speer's oratory is of the lachrymal sentimental order, but it is easy to make out what he means.

Speer began by speaking of his devotion to "the interests of the party, and through it, of the country." In this spirit he came to the convention, and hence he ventures to say that he does not believe the "democracy of Pennsylvania" will "needlessly plant a thorn in my breast and make me sad in the house of my friends." If they do he warns them that "is not the way to make a party, to strike your friends." On the particular point at issue he says:

"I point you to my record in Congress; if I have ever been influenced by gain or the hope of gain in casting my vote, let it be named. When I voted steadily against the bill to increase the pay of members of Congress, and then took the money which was legally mine, did I commit a wrong? I suppose some victim may be needed to appease the clamor of the people, but we should rise above the spirit of demagogueism and dare act as we believe right. The people of my district have unanimously endorsed my course, and why should you send me home with this stigma upon my character? I seek no quarrel but I decline none. I don't want the honors of this Convention and am not accountable to it if they can so far forget what is due me as to yield to the clamor of the hour and strike me down. Let them remember that every act of wrong has its hour of regret."

Speer's "act of wrong" and "hour of regret" may have a very different application from what he intended, but in general his remarks are pretty clear. He had taken the back-pay, to be sure, but he had been faithful to his party, and, as legislative morals go, is an honest man. Now he wanted his political friends to show the world that he was "all right with the party." He had not sought the chairmanship, but under the circumstances the refusal to give it to him would send him home with a stigma upon his character.

That was the way he went home. The description is his own. He could not overcome the claims of "consistency and honesty" with his rhetoric, and finally was induced to nominate a person to take the office desired by himself. Poor Speer! He was not simply executed, but was made to commit political *hari-kari*.

Speer made a little mistake in the management of his "back pay," and he is now paying the penalty. As a "dreadful example," his experience is not uninstructive.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Aug., 28th, '73.*

Who is a Gentleman?

An exchange copies the following correct and comprehensive answer to the above question, and urges every child as well as grown persons to commit it to memory, to be recited as often as practicable.

A gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms and etiquette of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak and act and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gent

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 17, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.

STATE TREASURER:
Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

SENATOR:
John Irwin, jr., of Centre county.

ASSEMBLY:
William K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY TREASURER:
Thomas W. Montgomery, of West.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
Charles R. McCarthy, of Clay.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
James H. Lee, of Jackson.

AUDITOR:
James H. Davis, of Morris.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union.

CORONER:
John Laporte, of Franklin.

☞ Soreheads, Leaguers, and old political fossils made up the late bushwhacker's convention.

☞ Speer furnishes the campaign funds, for Guss, Woods & Co., from his salary steal.

☞ Dunn is the cat's-paw of Guss, Woods & Co., who have agreed, *for a stipulated price*, to defeat the Republican ticket.

☞ Guss, Woods & Co. are to receive a portion of Speer's salary steal if they are successful in their efforts to defeat the Republican ticket.

☞ Guss, Woods & Co. are chuckling at their success in pulling the wool over Dunn's eyes. He will have his eyes opened before he is through with them.

☞ Maine voted on Monday of last week, and we take pleasure in chronicling the usual Republican majority of 10,000 or 12,000. Good for the Pine Tree State!

☞ "Tommy" Montgomery, our popular candidate for County Treasurer, was in town, on Friday last. He is popular with the people, and his election is a foregone conclusion.

☞ William H. Woods was, for the first time in his life, a delegate to a County Convention, from Huntingdon, on last Tuesday. But, then, he was self-constituted to a Convention of his own!

☞ Guss, Woods, Speer, McAteer & Co. are engineering the bushwhacker's ticket. A portion of Speer's salary steal has been thrown into the corruption fund for the purpose of securing votes enough for Dunn from the Republican party to elect McAteer.

☞ General William Dunn wants it distinctly understood that he is not the man who is running on the Potato Bug, Mule, League, Disorganizer, Sorehead ticket for the Legislature. He says the bone business pays better than playing pollywog for the Leaguers.

☞ After a long struggle the Democratic Senatorial Conference, for this district nominated J. S. Waream, Esq., of Mifflin. The nomination is looked upon as the weakest that could have been made. Our friend Petriken tried hard to outwear all others but he had to "gin in," which he did gracefully.

☞ Just after the Potato Bug Convention had adjourned, one of the delegates innocently asked which of the Dunns had been nominated for the Legislature, General William or the other one? Some one in the crowd replied that he thought it was the kinky Dunn. "Oh," says he, "then that's Dave!"

☞ Dunn's great hobby is political honesty, and yet he accepts the nomination from men who are distinguished in everything that goes to make up political scoundrelism; men who have betrayed their party, time and again, for money, and who are to-day working for the success of the Democratic party.

☞ David Dunn, the horny-handed, frosty son of thunder and Potato Bug candidate for the Legislature, says: that the contest now lies between McAteer and himself. Bully for Dunn! If he isn't Dunn *up* better than any man every was in this county, then we will agree that we are no prophet. No, no, Mr. Dunn, undeceive yourself. The Potato Bugs are making a fool of you, and you are so *over*-Dunn with the idea of a nomination for the Legislature, that "you can't see it."

☞ Mateer claimed, in his nice little song that he was as good a Republican as ever. Does becoming the head of a movement to defeat the Republican party look like it? Does presiding over a Convention, which was gotten up in the interest of the Democratic party, not give the lie to the assertion? We think it does. Mr. Ambitious Mateer, because you allowed yourself to become the tool of vile men your neighbors were afraid to trust you further, and you in a fit of revenge now want to ruin the Republican party, but you will fail. Mark it.

☞ Republicans of Huntingdon county, are you going to allow yourselves to be deceived by a lot of irresponsible scalawags who have come into the county to breed strife and contention? Not one of the leaders of the League has the interests of the county at heart. They have adopted a rule or ruin policy and are attempting to carry it out. We have an abiding faith in the intelligence and good sense of the people generally, in the county, and feel assured that they will not allow the little side-show of the Bolters to in anywise draw them away from the duty they owe to their party. Roll up a rousing majority for our whole county ticket, and send the Leaguers whirling back into their secret dens and back-offices.

THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION.

It may be as well to expose, very briefly, the proceedings of the men who professed to be delegates representing the people in the Bolters' Convention, and the pretences for their action. The *Globe* says:

"We believe delegates were chosen in every district of the county, but owing to sickness, the throng of the season, and the threats and ridicule of the leaders of the infamous ring, five districts were not represented."

If delegates were chosen "in every district" it must have been in the secret meetings of the League. In three wards of this borough no meetings were held in pursuance of the call of the bogus chairman, and yet delegates appear from all of them. In the fourth ward the two men, who are published as delegates, held the meeting and elected themselves. One of them, from the third ward, published as participating, Mr. Henry Swoope, sat by us, and we know that when A. S. Harrison, his self-elected colleague, came and importuned him to go up and act with the delegates he refused to do so. Our information from other parts of the county is to the same effect, that in very few districts was there a pretence of a meeting, and where there was, the voters were in homepathic doses. We are satisfied that there were not as many votes at all the open public meetings in the county as there were delegates in the convention. The convention was the first public meeting of the League, and of the few adherents who could be deluded into following its members.

What pretence do they put forward to justify their action? The expected address from Guss was not forthcoming—Another chairman of their county committee was elected in his place, and thus he has abandoned the case as incapable of defence. Not a grievance is set forth either in the address of their chairman or their candidate, or in the platform, that has the slightest shadow of foundation in truth and justice. The whole proceeding is a ridiculous attempt to set up the exposed and odious "People's League" as the Republican party after the people, by their properly accredited delegates, in county convention, had overwhelmingly condemned it.

Look for a moment at how the party had borne with them, and how they have returned its efforts for peace. In 1869 four men on the county ticket were defeated for no other reason than that they were members of the League. The issue was openly and publicly made. After that every effort was made to harmonize the party by those who were willing to hope for an abatement of the insolent demands of this self-constituted aristocracy of office brokers, and concessions were made to them which only increased their arrogance. Since that year the following members of the League, or its known adherents, have been voted for by the Republicans and elected: A. J. Beaver, Associate Judge; Jonathan Evans, County Commissioner; J. P. Stewart and Harris Richardson, Directors of the Poor; A. W. Kenyon, Treasurer; and all these men are in office now. How will the Leaguers meet this desire for conciliation? While they expect the Republicans to vote for these men, they struck at every man on the ticket not identified with themselves.

They voted solidly against Judge Clarkson; they did their best to defeat General Lane; they voted for Speer and against Morrell in 1870; they voted again for Speer in 1872, and in alliance with him they last year got out an Independent ticket against every man on the Republican ticket except H. C. Madden. They threw their whole strength for that Independent ticket, but were too weak to elect it; and now, this year, they try the dodge of calling together, in open convention, the members of the League, nominating a ticket, calling it Republican, and to supplement their own insufficient strength throw out a bait for gudgeons, in the shape of a Temperance plank in the platform.—Nobody seriously supposes that Mr. Dunn is in any danger of an election, and if he has any Temperance friends they will wonder what new Temperance movement is to be inaugurated, by Harry McAteer, if Dunn could succeed in drawing off enough Temperance Republicans to defeat Burchinell and elect Harry. Temperance men are worse than drunk if they can fall into any such transparent trap.

☞ The *Globe* announces that there are three tickets in the field in this county and claims regularity for its "Potato Bug" concern. The tickets stand thus:

Regular Republican nominated by the 12th of August Convention.

Regular Democratic nominated by the 19th of August Convention, and

"Potato Bug" nominated by Guss stripids, on the 9th inst., consisting of Leaguers, Soreheads and political shysters. This ticket is run to elect the Democratic ticket and may be classed in the Democratic category. The Leaguers will vote the Democratic ticket straight, while the soreheads and dupes will give it only half a vote by voting the "Potato Bug." If there are any true Republicans in this movement they will make themselves scarce. No man can affiliate with this concern and live politically as a Republican. We prefer a thousand time to be in a minority party than to be linked with men who if they cannot rule must ruin. Save us from such selfish creatures!

☞ The list of grievances set forth by the Bolters' Convention alleges that a policeman guarded the door of the Regular Convention which is paraded as a terrible violation of the usages of such bodies. Does the editor of the *Globe* remember when he was a delegate in 1871 that James Bricker, one of his particular friends, guarded the door and would not even permit the Chairman of the County Committee to remain in the room? We remember something of the kind.

☞ When the League, in 1869, succeeded in nominating a ticket it insisted that it was regularly nominated, and therefore it was the duty of Republicans to support it, but in 1873, when the League is defeated in its efforts to set-up a ticket, by the people, it insists that the regular ticket must be defeated Oh, consistency! Many straight Republicans say they stand where they stood in 1869 and go for the regular ticket. Mind that!

The League in Open Council.

A Convention without a Constituency.

Mateer, the Unsophisticated, Sweetly Warbling the Song of the Dying Swan.

PLENTY OF SOREHEADS.

A POTATO-BUG TICKET.

THE WHOLE THING OVER-DUNN.

GUSS GOES ONE EYE ON GREEN.

The Man with the Gum Shoes Greets the Faithful with a "Smile that is Childlike," &c.

The Leaguers, soreheads and attachees of Guss, Woods & Co., assembled in the Court House, in this place, at one o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., pursuant to a call of A. L. Guss, for a County Convention, and were called to order by this officious individual.

H. H. Mateer, of Brady, a sorehead of the first water, (he allowed himself to be used by the League last year, and because the honest people of his neighborhood refused to trust him again, he become terribly outraged and went into the disorganizing business,) was elected chairman.

On taking the chair he repeated a clever little piece, which sounded quite sweetly in the lower end of the room, and reminded us of the song of the dying swan. Three votes, besides his own, sent him to the Convention, and as this was the largest constituency known, he was selected to preside.

W. L. Spanogle, a sorehead from Shirley, who wanted a nomination for Register and Recorder last year, and failed to get it, and C. L. Addleman, a young man who parts his hair in the middle and essays to play the fop, were chosen secretaries.

After a great amount of patching and gleaning the following roll of delegates was made out, one-half of whom were self-constituted:

Alexandria—Myers Miles, J. H. Holsinger.
Birmingham—Capt. T. S. McCahan, P. Knode.
Broad Top City—E. Brown, W. Spittler.
Brady—H H Mateer, J G Corbin.
Carbon—B. F. Deffenbaugh, Thos. Richards.
Cass—Jno. Crotzley, J. H. Rindlaub.
Cassville—A. L. Guss, A. W. Evans.
Clay—Adam Heeter, George W. Price.
Coalmont—Levi Evans, Geo. A. Heaton.
Cromwell—C. F. Chilcoat, W. S. Fleming.
Dublin—George Jeffries, George Price.
Franklin—H. S. Laird.
Henderson—Caleb Evans, Math. Kenyon.
Hopewell—George Berkstresser.
Huntingdon, 1st. Ward—J Lamberson, W. H. Woods.
" 2nd " R I Thompson, E. O. M'Donald
" 3rd " A. S. Harrison, Henry Swoope.
" 4th " S. B. Taylor, Charles Estes.
Jackson—James Fleming.
Juniata—A. B. Dean, H. W. Weight.
Lincoln—John Beaver, W. R. Eakins.
Mapleton—J. Banks, J. E. McConahy.
Mt. Union Borough—J. S. Bare, J. C. Davis.
Mt. Union District—Isaac Swoope, D. S. Snyder.
Oneida—M. R. Evans, John P. Stewart.
Orbisonia Borough—Thomas M. Kelley, Robt. Brown.
Penn—A. J. Beaver, Wm. Smith.
Porter—Robert A. Laird, J. S. Fleming.
Shirleysburg—Wm. H. Brewster, D. P. Hawkpr.
Shirley—David Douglass.
Shade Gap Borough—George Sipes, Dr. J. A. Shade.
Springfield—Ephraim Baker.
Tod—Jonathan Evans, Ed H. Heeter.
Three Springs Borough—E S Swoope, E. G. Heck.
Union—John P. Apgar, J. L. Smith.
Walker—Tobias Foreman, Henry Snyder.
West (Upper)—John A. Green, C. Hamer.
Warriorsmark Borough—Job Truax, C L. Addleman.
Warriorsmark Twp.—N. B. Johnson, W. Burket.

On motion of that political fossil, Dr. J. A. Shade, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Dr. J. A. Shade, John Crotzley, John Beaver, Esq., Myers Miles, Thomas Kelley.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

A second Convention of the Republican party of Huntingdon county having been called, a statement of some of the reasons therefor are submitted:

The Convention that met in Yenter's Hall, on the 12th of August last, was called to order and presided over by an officer, whose term of office had expired, and who placed a policeman at the door with instruction to admit or reject delegates according to the dictates of said chairman, and further cut off discussion of contested seats by a threat of expulsion from the house of regular delegates, whose line of discussion did not square with his policy. This attempt to repress free speech in the interest of a faction and in connection with the manner of constituting said convention, and many other violations of the usages of the party, rendered it necessary for a large part of the Convention out of respect for themselves, and their constituents to retire. Whereupon the factional spirit of said persons became further evident by an attempt on their part to read out of the party, and drive from its ranks all who could not or did not endorse their action. Distraction of the party being therefore plainly the intention of these disorganizers, it becomes imperative that an attempt at harmony should be made by the call of a new Conventfon fresh from the people, and conceived in no spirit of faction, but designed and intended to afford all good Republicans room to stand on its platform, and labor for its success, and invites in indeed, all who have been misled by factionists or otherwise to rally to the old standard and march in harmony to success.

And now having met in Convention, the Republican party of Huntingdon county, through its representatives standing by the time-honored principles and usages of its organization do set forth the following platform,

1. *Resolved*, That without blindly commending every act of the National Administration, we hereby avow our confidence in its integrity, patriotism and a sound statesmanship.

2. *Resolved*, That we are highly pleased with the faithfulness, honor and impartiality which have characterized Governor Hartranft in the discharge of his arduous duties, and pledge him our support in carrying out every principle of the Great Republican Party.

3. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to State, Constitutional and National Assemblies voting to themselves increased salaries above that fixed at the time of their election, and the frequent resort to this expedient calls loudly for radical reformation.

Resolved, 4. That the Republican Party has been in origin and history, and stands to-day before the people as the Party of Progress, Reform and Morality; the opposition have not looked to it for aid in vain; the law abiding have loved it—the lawless have feared it—it is the advocate of honesty, sobriety, economy and national prosperity—it has ever been up to the wants of the times, and will ever prove itself the handmaid of morality and religion. Therefore none should be appointed to fill any office of honor and trust, or elected to the same, but men of high toned character for morality and temperance.

5. *Resolved*, That as the people through their sovereign capacity as individual voters have adopted in this County for three years what is known as the "Local Option Law," we deprecate an interference with the same, and pledge our nominee for Assembly, that if elected he will oppose and vote against the repeal of said act, and use his utmost efforts by his example, his precepts, and his votes to advance the cause of temperance

6. *Resolved*, That we set before the Republican Party of Huntingdon County this day a Ticket composed of true and trustworthy men, who represent the true principles and usages, and organization of the Party, and commend them to every untrammelled voter.

The convention then, on motion, proceeded to the nomination of a full ticket.

For Assembly, David Dunn, esq., of Huntingdon, was nominated by acclamation.

George M. Green, of Cassville, and R. McDivitt, of Oneida, were placed in nomination for County Treasurer, which resulted in the selection of Mr. Green by a vote of 47 to 29.

For County Commissioner, Wm. B. Gilliland, of Cromwell township, was nominated by acclamation.

A. W. Wright, of Union township, was nominated for Jury Commissioner.

For Director of the Poor, Jacob Musser, of Brady township, was nominated.

W. H. Flenner, of Jackson township, was nominated for Auditor.

A. W. Evans, R. A. Laird and Porter Hawker were, on motion, appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Dunn and inform him of his nomination.

H. H. Mateer, esq., of Brady, was chosen chairman of the county committee.

On motion each member of the convention was authorized to hand to the chairman of the county committee the name of one person to serve on the county committee.

Mr. Dunn was introduced and made a speech. He likes to make speeches. It was the opportunity of his life, and he seized it with avidity. He was glad to know that he was placed on a Temperance platform, and he appeared to think that that was all that was in it. He forgot, just then, that he was placed in nomination to take votes from Capt. Burchinell, who has been a consistent supporter of the Local Option Law and is opposed to its repeal, to elect H. J. McAteer, an avowed anti-Local Option man, who desires to go to Harrisburg to secure its repeal.

There being no further business to transact, Guss and Woods having discharged the duty assigned them by their Democratic salary-grab master, in the nomination of a county ticket, and earned their share of the salary steal, the League adjourned.

THAT PLATFORM.

Had the Bolters' Convention called on us for a preamble and resolutions we could have furnished them in far fewer words, and nearer the truth, than those promulgated by the new party. If meant to state the situation truly, they would be about as follows:

WHEREAS, Calling ourselves Republicans, and voting the Democratic ticket has become a little thin, and the League of three to eight in a township having been exposed, it is despised and won't any longer serve its original purpose of nominating only those in the secret, and whereas, we made a desperate effort to control the Republican County Convention held on the 12th of August last, and finding ourselves in a miserable minority, not able to secure the offices of the county for our own gang, we bolted the convention, making heavy threats of what we were going to do; and whereas, a decent respect for the opinions of our democratic brothers in general, and Mr. Speer, in particular, requires that we should make some show at least of putting our threats in execution; Therefore be it

Resolved, 1. George Guyer having told us he would not allow us to use his name as our candidate for Assembly, and make a blackguard of him, we will *go* for Dunn and vote for McAteer just as our distinguished brother Laird said three years ago, "we will *go* for Morrell and vote for Speer."

2. As a new party must have a hobby of some kind to ride, we will try the temperance dodge, but at the same time try to make the whiskey ring believe we are their friends.

3. We ought to condemn the extra back pay grab, but as we could not do it without hurting the feelings of our friends, we will just fill up a resolution on that subject with dish water, and then add a few more resolutions composed of the same ingredients, for form's sake.

4. We will add a few more candidates just to fill out the ticket.

5. We don't intend to vote for this ticket ourselves, but we have great faith in the gullibility of our friends.

☞ David Dunn must be very anxious to go to the Legislature. Last fall he was run by the Labor Reformers, this fall by the Disorganizers or Guerrillas, and next fall, we suppose, by the Grangers. And after all this he claims to be a Republican! There are more slip shod Republicans in Huntingdon county than anywhere else in the world. Here a man votes any thing but the Republican ticket for half a score of years—never thinks that he is under any obligations to support the party or its machinery. Yet when he wants an office he will punch the eyes of any one who says he ain't a Republican.

☞ The Democratic and a few Republican papers have endeavored to create the impression that there are factions—making use of the plural—in Huntingdon county. We deny this. There is a faction here that has been banded together, by horrid oaths, for the purpose of better enabling it to carry things with a high hand. To overthrow this cabal all good citizens acted in concert, and they have done it effectually. There is no second faction whatever. It has been the People vs. The Peoples' League.

☞ William H. Woods, esq., says, in confidence to his friends, that all he "cares about is to take votes enough from the regular ticket to defeat it." This is honest. No person doubts the truth of this admission. But will the Republicans of Huntingdon county, whom he has led by the nose, permit him to accomplish his purpose to break up the Republican party? We are confident they will not.

☞ How much is Guss and Woods to get to defeat Capt. Burchinell? Wonder if H. J. McAteer knows? We insist that Guss and Woods share with Mateer, Addleman, McConaughy & Co. If these fellows do the work Guss and Woods ought to share with them. We are satisfied there is a fair sum of money in it and it ought to be well distributed.

☞ Some one offered to bet, immediately after the nomination of Mr. Dunn, that he had more whiskey and ale in his cellar than any other candidate for the Legislature. We are sorry that such an impression should be afloat in regard to a Temperance candidate. But when men are candidates people will talk, you know!

☞ The Disorganizers' Convention was the easiest body to manipulate. All you had to say, was, that you were a candidate and they would nominate you by acclamation. This was uniformly the case save in the single instance of our old friend McDivitt. They went back on him. Why, we do not know. Guss was for Green.

☞ Guss was moved to say, at the Court House, on last Tuesday, to some of his supposed followers: "WE HAVE ONE SATISFACTION, IF WE CANNOT ELECT OUR TICKET, THEY CANNOT ELECT THEIRS!" Meaning thereby that they intended to defeat the regular ticket and had no hopes of electing the one they were setting up. Republicans, will you permit this thing?

☞ That sweet singing bird, Mateer, who was so terribly wronged because his neighbors refused to trust him again after betraying them last year, was made chairman of the Bolters' and Disorganizers' County Committee. It will be sweet for him to die for his country. Listen to the "wrongs" of poor Mateer!

☞ There were no elections for delegates to the "Potato Bug" Convention held in Huntingdon, Barree, Jackson, Upper and Lower West, Petersburg, Franklin, Morris, Walker, Hopewell, Mapleton, Mt. Union District, Springfield, Tell and Birmingham representing thirty-six delegates.

"It is Dunn (done) twice and it will be done three times and will be well done."—*Globe*.

It looks to us as if it had been OVER-done, and on the second Tuesday of October the whole pack—Dunn, Green, Guss, McConahy & Co.,—will be UN-DONE!

☞ Every sorehead in the county was at the Bolters' Convention expecting something to "turn up."

THE BOLTERS' FARCE.

The *Globe* of last week professes to give the proceedings of the soreheads, and calls the meeting a "Republican Convention." It says "a list of delegates from the several townships was called." (See list in another column.)

No doubt it was *called*, but only a little over one-half the persons on the list appeared or answered. A full convention would be composed of 88 delegates, the number actually present and voting was about fifty (many of them giving the name of a colleague not present and casting two votes) and of these not one in three was ever elected. We publish this list that the Republicans of Huntingdon county may see and determine for themselves whether these men are their representatives, delegated and authorized to set up a ticket in opposition to the regularly nominated ticket of the party. Who elected these men and when and where was it done?

We have taken some trouble to inquire, and we find that all the votes cast in the county, for these pretended delegates, would not average one apiece, outside of their own votes. In this borough, containing nearly five hundred Republican voters, no delegate elections were held and not a vote cast, and yet this list has the names of eight pretended delegates. In three of the wards not a man appeared at the voting places, and in the fourth ward three persons went to the place of meeting, one as a spectator and two in obedience, no doubt, to orders; no election was held, but the names of the two brave men who ventured out in the darkness of the night to the school house in Cherry Alley are duly recorded as delegates. Several of the persons on this list openly repudiate the use that has been made of their names. We ask each Republican voter of the several townships to look at this list, and ask himself if he has delegated the men set opposite his district to come here and set up candidates for him to vote for, and declare his principles in resolutions.

They say this is a *Temperance* movement. Is it, indeed? The stream does not rise higher than its source; and pray what kind of temperance men are T. S. McCahan, of Birmingham; A. L. Guss, of Cassville; Levi Evans, of Coalmont; H. S. Laird, of Franklin; R. A. Laird, of Porter; James Fleming, of Jackson; Banks and McConahy, of Mapleton, and a half-dozen others we could name? Why was it necessary to solicit such men as Samuel Steffey (whose only fault with the Republican party is that its influence is on the side of temperance and against granting him a free license to sell whiskey) to come in as a delegate, or send a man from Jackson township? Samuel came in, but not liking the looks of things James Fleming, a man of like mind, was prevailed on to take his place. Pray at whose instance did H. J. McAteer, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, who is supposed to be friendly to the whiskey men, make a pilgrimage to see Steffey and help fix up Jackson township for this *Temperance* (?) movement

David Dunn is a well meaning man, and though exceedingly fond of notoriety and of hearing himself talk, yet he will surely be able to see that under the guise of a temperance movement, the enemies of temperance and of the Republican party are making a fool of him, and have tricked him into a scheme which, if successful, could only result in electing the Democratic candidate, who is pledged against the Local Option Law, without affording him the slightest earthly chance of being elected himself. The true Temperance men of this county are for Burchinell for Assembly, because they know he is in favor of giving the Local Option Law a fair trial and opposed to its repeal.—Every vote for Dunn is a vote for License and a vote against Local Option.

☞ The Bogus Convention last week endeavored to give some reasons for its assembling and charged that the regular Convention was presided over by an officer whose term of office had expired. This is base fabrication. Mr. Tyhurst called the Regular Convention to order and called the roll of delegates. A number of contestants were announced. The Convention determined to refer their cases to a Committee before proceeding further so that the honestly entitled delegates could have a voice in the selection of permanent officers. This was right. Any other course would have permitted the Guss men to trump up a sufficient number of groundless contests to have given them a majority and they would have controlled the Convention though really only entitled to one-third of the delegates. This was their game. The Convention appointed the committee and as soon as it reported, a permanent organization was effected, and Mr. Tyhurst was relieved.

☞ Woods signed one of his heretofore friends to attend his Bogus Convention substantially as follows: "Now I want you to come as a delegate. Don't fail. I want a big turnout. We want good men—no off-scourings. We want the thing to look formidable. The more the better. It will prepossess the Democrats so much more favorably. They will come down much more liberally, you know. They, you know, must furnish the sinews of war." That's it in a nut-shell.

☞ The *Daily Graphic* balloon collapsed while trying to inflate it, on last Friday, and with it, for the present, the contemplated balloon expedition to Europe. The materials were entirely too flimsy. We are sorry for all concerned, and hope that the day is not far distant when a more successful expedition will be planned.

☞ When Woods gets hold of a "greeny" he tells him that he intends to elect his "Potato Bug" ticket over all others, but when he is talking to one of his confidants, he says all he wants, is "to take enough of votes from the regular ticket to defeat it." Republicans, see that he is foiled.

☞ The Beaver *Radical* and *Argus* have been consolidated under the editorship of Senator Rutan. Henceforth there will be only one Republican paper in Beaver county, and all will move along swimmingly.

☞ The Potato Bug Ticket, as the nights grow colder, is growing sensibly weaker. By the 14th of October hardly a "yaller striper" will be found.

"OUT, DAMNED SPOT!"—The energetic exclamation of Macbeth is mentally ejaculated by every housewife when confronted by the manifold variety of stains and spots that disfigure articles of household ornament and use. But the "spots" are not so easy to remove by ordinary means. A little Sapolio brought into timely use causes them all to disappear as if by magic, and brings peace and satisfaction to the housewife mind. As cheap as common soap and a hundred times more effective.

☞ The effect of SIMMONS' REGULATOR on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

☞ To balance probabilities,—get a Fairbanks scale.

New To-Day.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate:

All that valuable tract of land situate in the township aforesaid, about seven miles from Mount Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad two and-a-half miles west of Shirleysburg, on the East Broad Top Railroad, and three miles from Orbisonia, on the last mentioned railroad, containing THIRTY-FIVE acres in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, good Barn, Wood Shed, Spring House, Smoke House and every other outbuildings necessary for comfort and convenience; also, a SAW-MILL in complete running order, which has been repaired recently, with an improved water wheel; the mill cuts very fast; also, in connection with it is a good LATHE MILL very recently put up. The stream on which the sawmill is located affords an excellent Grist Mill, Foundry or Factory site. Being in a good grain growing community a GRIST MILL would do a good custom business. The erection of Iron Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills at Orbisonia, will afford a good market for flour and feed.

There is a good Orchard of choice fruits such as Peaches, Cherries, Apples, Grapes, &c. Next in importance is the prospect of iron ore on the farm partially developed. A mine having been opened recently and a vein struck of excellent Hemetite ore immediately on the line between Joseph Rhodes and this property.

This property is owned by George M. Spanogle, Esq., who now resides on it.

TERMS.—$200 of the purchase money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down. The one-half of the purchase money, (which will include the $200 paid when the property is knocked down) to be paid on the first day of April, A. D., 1874, at which time possession will be given a deed conveying a good title delivered; the balance in payments not to exceed $150 annually, with interest from April 1st 1874.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys for owner, No. 300½ Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept.17,1873-ts.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Moser, late of West township, deceased, will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873,

at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable tract of Limestone Land, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about five miles from Petersburg, adjoining land of Henry Neff on the north, William Moore on the east, Thomas W. Montgomery and James Myton on the south, and John H. Neff on the west, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Acres and ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN Perches and allowance; Two hundred and twenty acres of which are cleared, and the balance, fifty acres, well timbered, having thereon erected a good Two-Story Frame House, a Large Frame Bank Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, and Cider Mill. Also, a Good Tenant House and Water-Power Saw Mill. The land is of the best quality of limestone land, and has for several years been carefully cultivated, and is at present in a good state of cultivation. There is on the premises, and convenient, a large Apple Orchard, of choice, Selected Fruit. With a abundance of all other kinds of fruit generally grown in the country. The farm, for quality of soil, convenience of arrangement of buildings, water, &c., is one of the best in Shaver's Creek Valley.

TERMS.—Fifteen Hundred Dollars to be paid when the land is sold; the balance of one third of the purchase money on the first day of April, 1874, when Deed will be delivered and possession given; the balance in two, three, or four years, to suit purchaser. Payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

JOSEPH MOSSER,
JOHN H. NEFF,
Executors of Samuel Moser, deceased.

Neff's Mills, September 17, 1873-ts.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873,

The following described Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, viz:

A Farm known as the Spanogle Farm, containing about 122 acres, about 90 of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The Buildings are a large Bank Barn, and a New Frame Dwelling House. There is a fine Spring of water near the house; lies within a mile of Warriorsmark Town, and about half a mile from Railroad.

A Farm known as the Moug Farm, containing about 118 acres; 90 of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The Buildings are a Log and Frame Bank Barn, a large Stone Dwelling House, a Stone Spring House, a Frame Wagon Shed, Pig Pen, &c. There is a fine Spring of water near the House. The Farm lies within a mile of Warriorsmark town, on the turnpike, and about a half mile from Railroad.

TERMS.—$600 to be paid in cash on each Farm when bid off; the balance to make the one-third to be paid on the first day of January 1874. The remaining payments will be on easy terms, and made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at the Spanogle Farm at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day.

WM. A. NEFF.

Sept.17,1873-ts.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $200, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept.17,1873-tf.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M., and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☞ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DEARMITT,
Sept.17,1873-3mos. Gen'l Manager.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JACOB AYERS, deceased.*]

The undersigned, residing in McAlavy's Fort, having been appointed Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Jacob Ayers, late of Jackson township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES I. AYERS,
Sept.17,1873. Administrator.

New Advertisements.

M'CLELLAN'S INSTITUTE FOR BOYS

At West Chester, Pa. A beautiful and elevated situation, 22 miles west of Philadelphia. Spacious play grounds, with Gymnasium. Students prepared for College, Polytechnic Schools or Business. Special provision made for very young boys. Many students remain, as boarders, during Summer vacation. Session begins September 10. Address ROBERT M. M'CLELLAN. [aug.27-4t.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

Farmers, Mechanics and Business men will please send for Circular of this Institution, located at Bell's Mills, Blair county, Pa. Design of Principal is preparation for Teaching or Business. Students are prepared for College. Classical course is full and taught by the Principal. Boarders received as per circular.

J. A. STEWART, A. M.
Aug.20-4t. Antistown, Blair co., Pa.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.

Aug.20,1873.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, living in Lincoln township, desirous of changing his location, will sell the Farm upon which he now resides, at private sale, containing one hundred acres, and allowances, of which about seventy acres are cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good new Log Frame House, a Bank Barn, and other outbuildings; there is a never-failing spring at the door, and about four hundred fruit trees. For information and terms apply to

D. G. ENYEART,
James Creek,
Huntingdon county, Pa

August20,1873-3mo.

New Advertisements.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS

The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

—AND—

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BY THE

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Copies can be obtained upon the most liberal terms for introduction, by application to the publishers or

D. W. PROCTOR, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Correspondence with Teachers and Directors cordially invited. Aug13-3m

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

YOUNG MEN AND LADIES qualified for practical operators, at the Buffalo Telegraph Institute and City Line Telegraph. Every graduate secures a position. The largest and most complete in America. Address, for Circular and Catalogue, C. L. BRYANT, Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK

Epidemic and Contagious Diseases

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 17, '873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

HOW DELEGATES TO THE GUSS CONVENTION WERE MANUFACTURED IN WARRIORSMARK.—A correspondent sends us the following:

Strictly in pursuance to a call for a delegate meeting, by Gusty Guss, the merited head of the Woods disorganizers, a few persons met at Warriorsmark School House to *select* delegates to mis-represent the Borough and Township (?) of Warriorsmark at the Bogus Convention to be held at Huntingdon on the 9th instant.

The meeting was organized by electing D. R. (Dr.) Fry president and Christopher Dungate secretary.

This Fry and five or six small *frys* constituted the tremendous outpouring of the Republicans as they mis represented would come of on this occasion; and this meeting too was a consolidation of the Borough and Township, as all the business for both was done at the same session and by the same organization.—The great body of the republicans being too wide awake and too well posted of the situation to bite at such an unpalitable bait.

In addition to the above five or six interested or sympathic persons there were several other persons present as spectators among whom there were three or four Democrats who were ready, as we suppose, to render any timely aid and comfort that their half-brethern might need in their extremely critical condition.

One exceedingly dim light was sufficient for them to transact all their important business. A brave soldier who had been all through the war, happening to pass that way testifies that the room was as dark as Libby Prison and the inmates just as dismal. All things being in trim, the august president announces the object of the meeting. This seemed to be particularly necessary as very few could *see* the necessity in holding another convention, as the great majority in fact, nearly all the republicans here have made up their minds to vote the whole regular ticket.

The nominations being made, *in good order* they voted *vive voce*, which resulted in *appointing* C. L. Addleman and Job Truax for the borough, and S. T. Johnston and Wm. Burket for the township. It seems that these delegates were elected (?) by two or three *voices* and weak ones at that.

A few days previous to this meeting Wm. Woods visited this place to establish a program (we suppose) for the guidance of his little infant meeting.

"CHIEL."

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats, go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

SENSIBLE.—The efforts of a few crack-brained fanatics to have a definite recognition of the Christian religion inserted in the constitution of the United States are apposed by all sensible men. No good Christian would wish to disfranchise a neighbor who held to some other form of belief, and a religion which has so little vitality that its continuance depends upon State aid—says the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, and which we most heartily approve—is a shame and a fraud. The Centre Baptist Association, which held its session at Bell's Mills last week, holds decided opinions upon the matter, and adopted the following incisive resolutions. They are eminently sensible and truthful:

Whereas, Systematic and persistent efforts are being made to insert in the Constitution of the United States a declaration of belief in the existence of God.

Resolved, That, as Baptists, we are opposed to any declaration of Christian doctrine on the part of the State by making it a part of the organic law, or otherwise, believing the testimony of our Saviour who declares, "My Kingdom is not of this world."

Resolved, That in our judgment, no benefit to religion itself, could possibly result from such change if effected.

Resolved, That Christianity has ever won its noblest triumphs, while free from State control and acknowledgment; and that its days of deepest gloom have been those while living under the patronage of civil government.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday of last week, as we learn from the Tyrone *Democrat*, a nine year old son of Mr. J. S. Gondon, of Tyrone, was run over and instantly killed by a train of cars on the Clearfield branch, under the following circumstances: The boy started for berries that morning. His father is a brakeman on one of the coal trains of the road, and it was arranged that he should take the bucket of berries on the train in the evening, leaving the boy to walk. At the appointed time the boy was seen standing near the track holding up his bucket. This the father grasped, walking forward, when he was startled by hearing a cry from his boy. He immediately jumped from the train and soon discovered that his son was dead. Forty heavily-laden cars had passed over the unfortunate lad, severing his head from his body. It is supposed that he attempted to jump on the train and missed his footing. Within a few months the Gondon family have lost four children, three from scarlet fever, the last and oldest by the horrid accident above detailed.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

PETERSBURG ITEMS.—Pitching quoits is the only amusement the loafing young men of this town can find to do; they do that with a vengeance.

John A. Wilson has the foundation laid for quite a large brick house which is to be built, this fall, on the hill north of the M. E. Church.

Kennedy Myton's pottery has got started at last.

It would be a blessing to Petersburg if its old school houses would burn down; perhaps the authorities would then deem it necessary to build a good one; the two that are now standing are a disgrace to the town.

Some one is talking of starting a store in R. Myton & Son's new house.

Three young ladies had a quarrel here last week; it was thought, by some, that they would come to blows, but they contented themselves with calling one another liars.

As I will write again for the JOURNAL, I will close without further ceremony. HOWELL.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

A NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY UP STONE CREEK.—A friend of ours, and of Stone Valley, writes us:

"I am really glad to learn that the "Narrow Guage System" has been started in Huntingdon county. I hope you may have a perfect net-work of them. There is one place I would like to see a Narrow Guage road, and that is from Huntingdon up Stone Valley and across the mountains into Centre county. I believe a three foot road would pay there, and have often thought of writing to Senator Scott to see if such a road could not be started."

We have no doubt but such a road could be made to pay, and under the management of a gentleman whom we can name it would pay handsomely. Won't somebody start the project?

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

FROM a gentleman, a keen sportsman of this city, who has just returned from a week's squirrel shooting in Huntingdon and Broad Top coal regions, on Broad Top mountain, we learn that squirrels are unusually plenty in that section of the State. The gentleman referred to states that he saw several flocks of wild turkeys—one of which had twenty-seven half-grown birds in it. Deer are also tolerably plenty. Our friend saw several herds, and at one point a doe, with two good-sized fawns, passed within easy range of his gun. Black bear, coon and "possum" also abound in the region referred to says our informant. —*State Journal.*

THE Silsby Star Combination will exhibit during the Fair at Yenter's Hall. sept.17-3t.

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

THE Silsby "fellers" expect to give the grandest concerts during the Fair that have ever been seen in Yenter's Hall. sept.17-3t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Sept. 14, 1873.....	130,34
Same time last year	6496
Increase for week.....	6538
Decrease for week.....	
Shipped for the year 1873.....	319,618
Same date last year.....	212,842
Increase for year 1873.....	106,776

DON'T forget the Silsby boys. They are trumps. sept.17-3t.

"PICKING Cherries down the Lane," and "Happy Hours," are two new songs by the renowned Millard, both containing all of the elements of popularity and both really excellent, they can be had at any Music Store, for the trifle of 40 cents, each, or will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by the publishers. LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

ACCIDENT.— correspondent informs us that on Saturday morning last, as Charles Ash, jr., of Barree township, was on his way home from Saulsburg, his horse stumbled and fell, throwing him violently to the ground and injuring him internally. He was found in an insensible condition. He was removed to his home on Sunday, where he lies in a critical condition.

ODD FELLOWS' DEDICATION.—Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, will dedicate their new lodge room next Friday (the 19th), at 2 o'clock, P. M. No invitations will be issued, but the members of the Lodge will be pleased to have as many visiting brothers and their wives and friends present as will make it convenient to attend.

JUST ARRIVED.—E. C. Summers & Co., have just received a splendid stock of New Goods in Alpacas, Flannels, &c. Now is the time to buy. We have the best and cheapest stock ever brought to this county. Boots and Shoes cheaper than the cheapest. Groceries can't be undersold. sept17-3t.

GLEASON & BROTHERS are just returning from the east with one of the largest stock of Fall goods ever taken to the Broad Top Coal region. They have everything in their line and their prices are very low. Try Gleasons' before purchasing elsewhere.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

The "A. D. H." set had a surprise on Friday night last which puzzled the youngsters effectually. It was a real surprise no doubt. After several hours promenade, lighting up a vacant house or two they lit down at Miss Ida Johnston's who did the agreeable agreeably.

The Huntingdon Sewing Machine Agent who takes buckwheat straw to be clover hay, will be plentifully supplied with the article most anywhere in the ridges. We have heard of countrymen being called "buckwheates," but this time the boot is on the other leg.

On last Wednesday, Mr. S. S. Place, an employee in Bartol, Kennedy & Co.'s Planing Mill, had all the fingers of his left hand, including the thumb, taken off by accidently coming in contact with a moulding machine. He is doing well.

THE world renowned Silsby Troupe will hold fourth, in Yenter's Hall, to delighted audiences, on the first, second and third nights of the County Fair. sept.17-3t.

Port & Friedley kill none but the juicest of meats, and their establisment is patronized by all epicures.

Marriages.

BLOWERS—STEELLER.—On the 15th ult., by the Rev. J. S. M'Murray, John Russel Blowers to Miss Christina Steeller, both of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa.

GRAZIER—GUYER.—On the 20th ult., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Clark Grazier to Juliet, only daughter of Rev. George Guyer.

EMERY—LEAS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Porter Leas, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. J. W. Evans, of Shirleysburg, Mr. William V. Emery, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss Emma J. Leas, daughter of Hon. W. B. Leas, of Shirleysburg, Pa.

WAITE—BURKET.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. Guyan, H. H. Waite to Miss Lida Burket, all of Warriorsmark.

MATTERN—HAUGH.—On the 9th inst., by the same, G. W. Mattern, of Seven Stars, to Mrs. Nancy Haugh, of Warriorsmark.

Deaths.

HETRICK.—In Huntingdon, August 29, 1873, of Typhoid fever, Mary E., wife of Philip K. Hetrick in the 31st year of her age.

Mrs. Hetrick was a devoted wife and mother, and a loving sister and friend, possessed of great moral excellence, her gentle manners and loving heart won the friendship of all who knew her.

For several years she was an eminently successful teacher—leaving the impression of her vigorous intellect, and warm heart on her pupils. About eight years ago she united with the Presbyterian church of Unity, and her subsequent life gave evidence of the reality of her conversion.

From the first of her sickness she said she would not recover and often asked a friend who watched by her bedside to read to her the comforting promises of God's word.

Death who loves a shining mark, did not find her unprepared. She has entered into the rest of God's people.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., September 16, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 50
Bark per cord	8 50
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	25
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear	60
Corn shelled	60
Chickens ₰ lb.	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 75
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	15
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₰ ton	12 00
Lard ₰ lb new	15
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	50
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	70
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
63, Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It rest but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all classes requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
August27-4t.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprictors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its functions, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873eow7m.No.4.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 14th Day of OCTOBER, 1873, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Centre in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of County Treasurer for said county.

One person for the office of Commissioner for said county.

One person for the office of Poor Director for said county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Huntingdon.

One person for Coroner for the county Huntingdon.

One person for County Auditor for said county.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election district within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meetnig House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School House, in the bornugh of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School House, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West tp. not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Crumwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and William Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public school house of Edward Littles, at M'Alevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running the next in a direct line along the centre of Penn street, in the borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the southeast window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward, and east of the center of Seventh street, composing the second Ward, at the southwest window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composing all that territory lying north and west of the second Ward, and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of Eleventh street to the line of Oneida township, constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the East Ward, at the Council House, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory lying north of the Third Ward of said borough constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public school house near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West township, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley, thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the western summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; then south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 311 deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur on Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral's farm; south, 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln tp., beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 302 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod tp. to corner of Penn tp.; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, in the school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

38th district, composed of Shade Gap borough at the public school house, in said borough.

39th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house in Orbisonia.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all poles shall be closed.

Every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State; or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the state or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of congress or of the state legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The inspectors and judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district to which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of ther number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and at the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state and county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any or any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, and upon conviction, thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide: that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of general, special or township election."

"The following shall be the form of oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I, [A. B.] do ——— that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to a vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly and impartially and faithfully perform my duties therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: "I, [A. B.] do ——— that I will, as judge, duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying out the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the consitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the form of oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I [A. B.] do ——— that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, or carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the resident of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce this certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the applicant shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Moths in Furniture.

There are two species of moths which infest furniture. One is a large fly of silvery white color; the worm of the same is shaped like a chestnut worm, and is familiarly known. It rarely infests furniture. The other is a small fly of a dark drab color; the worm is about one-fourth of an inch long, and tapering from the head to the tail. It was first observed by upholsterers about thirteen years ago. This fly penetrates a sofa or chair, generally between the back and seats of the sofas, or under the seats, where the vacancy among the springs affords a safe retreat. It may make a lodgment in one week after the furniture is placed in the house. If such should be the case, in two months the worm will appear; and the continual process of procreation in a few months increases the number to thousands. This moth has no season. It destroys in winter and summer alike, and it is kept in active life by the constant heat of the house. We find at the same time, in the same piece of furniture, the fly worm, and the eggs; thus showing that they are breeding and destroying all the time. It does not eat pure curled hair, but fastens its cocoon to it, the elasticity of which prevents its being disturbed. The inside of furniture is used by it only for the purposes of propagation. The worm when ready for food crawls out and destroys the covering, if of woolen or plush material; and falling to the carpet destroys it. It rarely cuts through plush from the inside, as it is of cotton back, but there are instances where the worms have cut up muslin on the outside back of sofas. There is no protection against them but continual care. New furniture should be removed from the wall at least twice a week at this season of the year, and should be well whisked all round, and particularly under the seats, to prevent the fly from lodging. This is an effectual preventive and the only one known. Cayenne pepper, Scotch snuff camphor, turpentine, and all other remedies for protection from the large moth are of little or no avail against the furniture moths. Saturation with alchohol will not destroy them when in a piece of furniture. If the furniture is infested, they may be removed by taking off the muslin from under the seats and off the outside ends and backs, where they congregate most, and exposing to the air as much as possible. Beat well with a whisk or the open hand, and kill all the flies and worms which show themselves. This done often will disturb them, and may make them leave the furniture, in their desire to be left in quiet. When the furniture is free from moths and is to be left during the summer months without attention, it may be protected by camphor in small bags of highly concentrated patchouli. The safest way is to have the furniture well whisked twice a week. If the moths attack the carpet, which they will first do under the sofas and chairs, spread a wet sheet on the carpet and pass a hot flat iron over it quickly; the steam will effectually destroy both worms and eggs. If furniture is delivered in a dwelling free from moths, the upholsterer's responsibility ends there and all rests with the housekeeper, as no tradesman can tell whether the moth will attack it or not. There are cases where the furniture has been in use ten or twelve years before attacked. It would be as fair to hold the tailor responsible for the safety of clothing from moths as to hold the upholsterer responsible for the safety of furniture.—*Scientific American.*

The Farmer His Own Master.

If nothing else serves to render a farmer contented with his occupation, this should; he is his own master. The farmer, almost alone of the whole army of workingmen, can say this with any sort of propriety. The march of improvement, as it is called, during the past thirty years reduced every mechanic to the position of a servant, a person who does the bidding of his master.

But the farmer, be his acres few or many, is his own master and director of his energies; more than the mechanic, more than any professional man, he is at liberty to gratify his peculiar tastes and to carry out his own plans. He is allowed a wide choice of occupations while being a farmer; and without any serious break can change from stock-raising to grain growing, from bee keeping to vine dressing; and then, if the change is found not pleasant or not profitable, can in his middle life go back to the one which he began. So, too, there is no business in which the young man of energy can so easily engage on his own account. Even if he rents a farm he is vastly more independent than the mechanic who works all his life for an employer. But with a homestead to be had almost for the asking, there is no need of this. He can become the possessor of a home and farm that a patriarch might covet, and thenceforth be among the most independent of men.

Dissolving Bones.

The following is an English process, and the fertilizer produced is said by the originator, Lord Pusey, to be in every respect equal to the superphosphate made by the ordinary process. We do not vouch for the statements made, but give the recipe for trial:

"Collect the bones and break them up as well as you can with a sledgehammer or an axe. Place them in a barrel sufficiently tight to hold liquids, depositing a little at a time, and mixing in with them as you go, dried, finely pulverized swamp muck—enough to fill all the spaces between the bones, say one part of muck to four parts of bones. Cover the top with a six or eight inch layer of muck alone, after which pour on the urine of the premises from day to day, keeping the mass moist. In from four to six weeks the bones will be entirely dissolved, and ready for application to the soil. The muck mixed is said to aid in the decomposition of the bones, and the thick mass of muck at the top is to act as a deodorizer, and to prevent the escape of ammonia. If there is still an escape, as shown by the smell arising, it may be stopped by throwing on a little more fresh muck."

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 62.]

AN ACT to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the ability of any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty; any master serving on a gunboat or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other persons not regularly mustered serving upon any gunboat or war vessel of the United States, disabled by any wound or injury received, or otherwise incapacitated, while in the line of duty, for procuring his subsistance by manual labor; any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State under orders of an officer of the United States, or who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States: Provided, That no claim of a State militiaman, or non enlisted person on account of disability from wounds or injury received in battle with rebels or Indians, while temporarily rendering service, shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to July 4th 1874: And provided further, That no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds or injury received or disease contracted in the service of the United States subsequent to July 4th 1868, unless the person who was wounded or contracted the disease was in the line of duty; and, if in the military service, was at time actually in the field, or on the march, or at some post, fort, or garrison; or if in the naval service, was at the time borne on the books of some ship or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was at some naval station, or on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States, or to some other vessel, or naval station or hospital.

SEC. 2. That the pension for total disability shall be as follows, namely: For lieutenant colonel and all officers of higher rank in the military service and in the marine corps and for captain and all officers of higher rank, and for all enlisted men eight dollars per month; and every commissioned officer of the army, navy, or marine corps, shall receive such and only such pensions as is herein provided for the rank he held at the time he received the injury, or contracted the disease which resulted in the disability on account of which he may be entitled to a pension and any commission or presidential appointment, regularly issued to such person, shall be taken to determine his rank from and after the date, as given in the body of the commission or appointment conferring said rank: Provided, That a vacancy existed in the rank thereby conferred; that the person commissioned was not so disabled for military duty; and that he did not wilfully neglect or refuse to be mustered.

SEC. 3. That for the period commencing July 4th 1864, and ending June 3d 1872 those persons entitled to a less pension than mentioned, who shall have lost both feet in the military service in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; for the same period those persons who shall have lost both hands or sight of both eyes, a pension of twenty five dollars; and for the period commencing June 4th 1866, and ending June 3d 1872, those persons who shall have lost one hand or foot, to a pension of fifteen dollars per month; and for the same period all persons who under like circumstances shall have been totally and permanently disabled in one hand or one foot, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, to a pension of fifteen dollars per month.

SEC. 4. That from and after June 4th 1872, all persons entitled by law to a less pension than specified, and all persons who have lost one hand and one foot or permanently disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to pension of twenty-four dollars per month; all persons who are under like circumstances shall have lost one hand or foot or been totally disabled in the same or otherwise so disabled as to render their capacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of eighteen dollars: Provided, That the pension for a disability not permanent, equivalent in degree to any provided for in this section, shall, during the continuance of the disability of like degree; and that this, as well as all other cases, the certificate of an examining surgeon, or a board of examining surgeons, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

SEC. 5. That the rate of eighteen dollars per month may be proportionately provided, for any degree of disability established for which the second section of this act makes no provision.

SEC. 6. That officers absent on sick-leave, and enlisted men absent on sick-furlough, or on veteran furlough, while with the organization to which they belong, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.

SEC. 7. That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefit of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such person belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

SEC. 8. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease which under the conditions, and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death, without payment to her of any part of the pension hereinafter mentioned, his child or children, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the pension as the husband or father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of the husband or father, to continue to the widow during her widowhood, and to his child or children until they severally attain the age of sixteen years, and no longer, and that if the widow remarry, the child or children shall be entitled from the date of remarriage. That the provisions of this act are hereby extended to and embrace the officers and privates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisional Missouri militia, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was cooperating with United States forces, and the widow or children of any such person, dying of injury received or disease contracted under the circumstances herein set forth, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act: Provided, That the pensions on account of such militia shall not commence prior to the date of the passage of this act. That the provisions of this section shall be so interpreted as to apply to the widows, child or children of officers and privates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisional Missouri militia, if the husband or father was wounded, or contracted disease of which he died, while in the service of the government of the United States.

SEC. 9. That the pensions of widows shall be increased from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen years, of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been, or shall be, granted. Provided, That the additional pension herein granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been; or shall be, charged with the maintenance of such child or children; for any period during which she has not been, or she shall not be, so charged, it shall be charged, it shall be granted and paid to the guardian of such child or children, Provided further, That a widow or guardian to whom increase of pension has been, or shall hereafter be, granted on account of minor children, shall not be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained in whole or in part at the expense of a State or the public in any educational institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans.

SEC. 10. That in the administration of the pension laws children born before the marriage of their parents, if acknowledged by the father before or after the marriage, shall be deemed legitimate.

SEC. 11. That the widows of colored or Indian soldiers and sailors who have died, or shall hereafter die, by reason of wounds or injuries received, or casualty received or disease contracted, in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to any claims on account of persons who shall have enlisted after the passage of this act.

SEC. 12. That if any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pension by reason of his death, and a child or children under sixteen years of age by such widow, and it shall be duly certified under seal by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfactory evidence has been produced before such court upon due notice to the widow that she has since aforesaid has abondoned the care of such child or children, or that she is an unsuitable person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of satisfactory evidence thereof to the Commissioner of Pensions, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until such child or children shall have attained the age of sixteen years, any provisions of this act or any previous act to the contrary notwithstanding; Provided, That if in any case payment of pension shall have been made to the widow, the pension to the child or children shall commence from the date to which her pension has been paid.

SEC. 13. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which, under the conditions and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave other relative or relatives shall be entitled in the following order of precedence to receive the same pension, as such person, namely, first, the mother; secondly, the father; thirdly, orphan brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly: Provided, That were orphan children of the same parent have different guardians, or a portion of them only are under guardianship, the share of the joint pension to which each ward shall be entitled shall be paid to the guardian of such ward: Provided, That the pension allowed to any person on account of his or her independence as hereinbefore mentioned shall not be paid for any period during which it shall be necessary as a means of adequate subsistence.

SEC. 14. That the remarriage of any widow, and that on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister, having a pension shall cease.

SEC. 15. That all pensions which have been granted, of death, which originated since the 4th of March 1861, or of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted since date, shall commence from the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted.

SEC. 16. That in construing the preceding section, the right of persons entitled to pensions at the therein stated for the commencement of such pension shall not in any case be held to have accrued prior to the 6th of June, 1866; and the right of all classes of claimants shall not be held to have accrued prior to the 25th of July 1866: Provided, That the right of a widow or dependent mother who married prior, and did not apply subsequent to the 27th day of July 1868, shall not be held to have accrued prior to that date.

SEC. 17. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon any application by letter or otherwise on behalf of any pensioner entitled to arrears of pension under the fifteenth section of this act, to pay or cause to be paid to such pensioner or other person may be entitled to it, (if dead;) and no claim agent or other persons shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 18. That the provisions of this act in respect to the rates of pension are extended to pensioners whose right to pension accrued under general laws passed since the war of the Revolution and prior to the March 4th 1861, to the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors, eight dollars per month.

SEC. 19. That in all cases in which the cause of disability or death originated in the service prior to the 4th of March 1861, and an application for pension shall not have been filed within three years from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the claim is made: Provided, That no claim allowed prior to the 6th of June, 1866, shall be affected by anything herein contained.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or to persons entitled jointly: Provided, That all payments previously made for any period covered by the certificate.

SEC. 21. That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before some court of record or officer thereof having custody of its seal, said officer hereby being fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: Provided, That any declaration made before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes shall be accepted to exempt a claim from the limitation as to date of filing prescribed in the fifteenth section of this act.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioner of Pensions, on application made he shall furnish such person free of all expense to him or her, all such printed instructions and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim.

SEC. 23. That no money account of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person.

SEC. 24. That no claim for pension not prosecuted to successful issue within five years from date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby removed.

SEC. 25. That if any pensioner, or any person entitled to a pension, who during the pendency of his application therefor has died since March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, his widow, or if no widow, his child or children, under sixteen years of age at the time of his death, shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to the date of death, such accrued pension shall not be considered as a part of the assets of the estate of deceased, nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children; and if no widow or child survive, no payment whatsoever of the accrued pension shall be made or allowed, except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses.

SEC. 26. That the failure of any pensioner to claim his or her pension for three years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from the disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the list of pensioners, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application by the pensioner, or, if the pensioner is dead, by the widow or minor children entitled to receive the accrued pension, accompanied by evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension, and by medical evidence in cases of invalids who were not exempt from biennial examinations as to the continuance of the disability.

SEC. 27. That when the rate, commencement, and duration of a pension allowed by special act are fixed by such act, they shall not be subject to be varied by the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws, but when not thus fixed the rate and continuance of the pension shall be subject to variation in accordance with the general laws, and its commencement shall date from the passage of the special act, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall, upon satisfactory evidence that fraud was perpetrated in obtaining such special act, suspend payment thereupon until the propriety of repealing the same can be considered by Congress.

SEC. 28. That the term of limitation prescribed by sections sixteen and twenty-three of this act shall, in pending claims of Indians, be extended to two years from and after the passage of this act; that all proof which has heretofore been taken before an Indian agent, or before an officer of any tribe, competent according to the rules of said tribe to administer oaths, shall be held and regarded by the Pension-Office, in the examining and determining of claims of Indians now on file, as of the same validity as if taken before an officer recognized by the law at the time as competent to administer oaths; that all proof wanting in said claims hereafter, as well as in those filed after the passage of this act, shall be taken before the agent of the tribe to which the claimants respectively belong; that in regard to dates, all applications of Indians now on file be treated as though they were made before a competent officer at their respective dates, and if found to be in all other respects conclusive, they shall be allowed; and that Indians shall be exempted from the obligation to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required by the act of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war eighteen hundred and twelve, and to widows of deceased soldiers.

SEC. 29. That the President shall appoint in the Department of the Interior, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the Pension bureau as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or may be required by law; and in case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the Commissioner, his duties shall devolve the Deputy Commissioner until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall cease.

SEC. 30. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and empowered to detail, from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the government of the United States, through and by virtue of the provisions of this or any other act of Congress providing for pensions, and to aid in prosecuting any person so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service; and that any person so detailed shall have the power to administer oaths and take affidavits in the course of any such investigation.

SEC. 31. That no agent or attorney or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land shall demand or receive any other compensation for his services in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than such as the Commissioner of Pensions shall direct to be paid to him, not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and any agent or attorney or any other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land, who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand or receive or retain any greater compensation for his services or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than is hereinbefore provided, or who shall wrongfully withold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, or the land-warrant issued to any such claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court. And if any guardian having the charge and custody of the pension of his ward shall embezzle the same in violation of his trust, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 32. That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any pension which has been, or may hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to receive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall before receiving said money take and subscribe an oath; any any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 33. That any person who shall knowingly or willfully in any wise procure the making or presentation of any false or fraudulent affidavit concerning any claim for pension or payment thereof, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had; and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Pension-office, or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner.

SEC. 34. That in all cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalid pensioners to the fourth day of September of an odd year, the certificate of an examining surgeon duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, or of a surgeon of the army or navy, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted, Provided than when a pension shall be granted for a disability consequent upon the loss of a limb, or other essential portion of the body, or for other cause which cannot in whole or part be removed, or when a disability is certified by competent examining surgeons, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Pensions, to have become permanent in a degree equal to the whole rate of pension, the above certificate shall not be necessary to entitle the pensioner to payment: And provided further, That this section shall not be construed to prevent the Commissioner of Pensions from requiring a more frequent examination if, in his judgment, it is necessary.

SEC. 35. That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make special examinations of pensioners which are, or may be, required by law, and to examine applicants for pension, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon appointed by him necessary; and the fee for such examinations, and the requisite certificates thereof in duplicate, including postage on such as are transmitted to pension-agents, shall be two dollars, which shall be paid by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions, may prescribe.

SEC. 36. That the Commissioner of Pensions be authorized to organize, at his discretion, boards of examining surgeons, not to exceed three members, and that each member of a board thus organized who shall have been actually present and made, in connection with other members or member, an ordered or periodical examination, shall be entitled to the fee of one dollar, on the receipt of a proper certificate of said examination by the Commissioner of pensions.

SEC. 37. That examining surgeons duly appointed by the commissioner of Pensions, and such other qualified surgeons as may be employed in the Pension office, may be required by him, from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the government, to make special examinations of pensioners, or applicants for pensions, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by an examination so ordered, the Commissioner of Pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto, provided the Commissioner approve the same. The compensation of each of such surgeons shall be three dollars, and shall be paid out of any appropriations made for the payment of pensions, in the same manner as the ordinary fees of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

SEC. 38. That the secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a duly qualified surgeon as medical referee, who, under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, shall have charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeons, Provided, That such appointments shall not increase the clerical force of said bureau.

SEC. 39. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 105.]

AN ACT to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall plant, protect and keep in a healthy condition for ten years forty acres of timber: Provided, That only quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this and on payment of ten dollars he or she thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of at least ten years from the date of such entry.

SEC. 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing the patent of said land, protect and keep in good condition such timber, then and in that event said land shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, shall have had under cultivation, for two years one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in good and thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall upon due proof of said fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

SEC. 5. That no land acquired under provisions of this act shall become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing patent therefor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepared and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect.

SEC. 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purpose," approved March 3rd 1857, shall extend to all oaths and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 107.]

AN ACT to provide for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person above the age of twenty one years, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, have the right to enter, by legal subdivisions, any quantity of vacant coal lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to such individual person, and not less than twenty dollars per acre of such lands as shall be within fifteen miles of such road.

SEC. 2. That any person or association of persons severally qualified as above, who have opened and improved, or shall hereafter open and improve, any coal mine or mines upon the public lands, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, including such mining improvements.

SEC. 3. That all claims under section two of this act must be presented to the register of the proper land-district within sixty days after the date of actual possession and the commencement of improvements on the land, by the filing of a declaratory statement therefor: Provided, That where the improvements shall have been made prior to the expiration of three months shall be allowed for the filing of a declaratory statement, and no sale under the provisions of this act shall be allowed until the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

SEC. 4. That in case of conflicting claims upon lands where the improvements shall heretofore commenced priority of possession and improvement followed by proper filing and continued in good faith, shall determine the the preference right to purchase: and the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be and is hereby authorized to issue all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to destroy or impair any rights which may have attached prior to its passage, or to authorize the sale of lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, or copper.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains Accom.	Down Trains Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 3 50	AR 9 40
6 20	7 50	Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 35	8 00	McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05	Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50	Marklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20	Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35	Rough and Ready	5 58	8 29
7 18	8 41	Cove	5 49	8 20
7 18	8 50	Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53	Saxton	5 30	8 00
7 50	9 10	Riddlesburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25	Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 52	Pipers Run	4 58	7 26
8 15	9 45	Bralller's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50	Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 26	9 57	B. Run Siding	4 38	7 09
8 32	10 01	Everett	4 34	7 02
8 40	10 15	Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35	BEDFORD	4 05	6 35

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 20	LE 7 40	Saxton	5 25	AR 7 55
9 35	7 55	Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	8 00	Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10	Dudley	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10		Broad Top City	4 35	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dallas Accommodation.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 a. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Northward.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Stations.	Southward.	No. 2.	No. 4.
	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30	
Shirley	8 55	3 45	Aughwick Mill	12 15	5 55	
Aughwick Mill	9 00	3 50	Shirley	12 20	6 10	
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35	

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving as New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.19, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 5.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.05 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.20 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec.2,72.] General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger Way	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
5 50	3 29	12 15	12 00	Petersburg	9 16	4 11	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 49	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 48
6 54	4 20	1 20	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	